Integrated Observations: Regional Status and Applications in Coastal Ecosystems

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Overview

- Regional Status
- Drivers

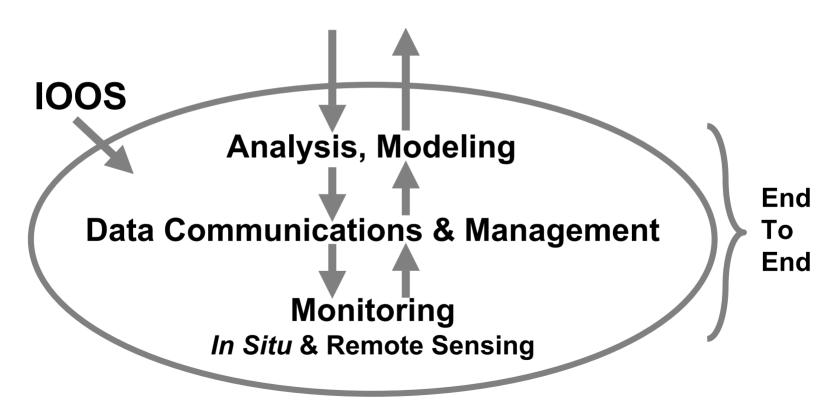
Applications



Regional Status

IOOS Vision

- Sustained System
- Consistently Provides Data & Information
 - Specified by Multiple User Groups



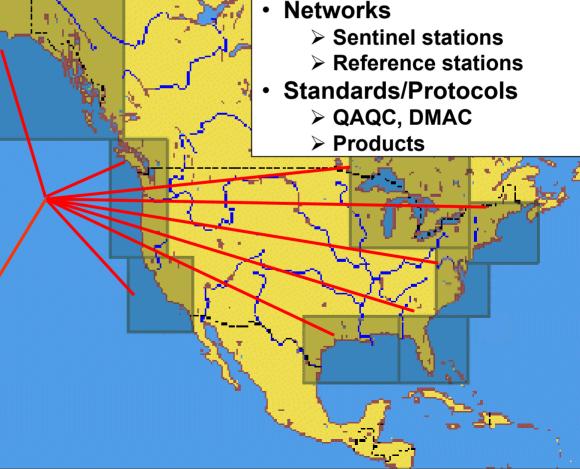
Coastal and Great Lakes Components

Regional Systems

- Regional Associations
 - > Design
 - > Operate
- Involve user groups
 - > Design
 - > Evaluation
- Incorporate
 - > Subregional systems
 - > Elements thereof
- Based on User Needs
 - ➤ ↑ Resolution
 - > 1 Variables

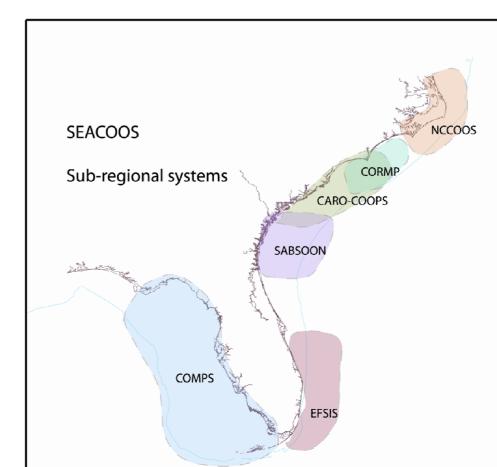
National Backbone

- Operated by
 - > NOPP Agencies
 - > Regional Associations
- EEZ & Great Lakes
- Core variables
 - > Required by regions
- **Networks**

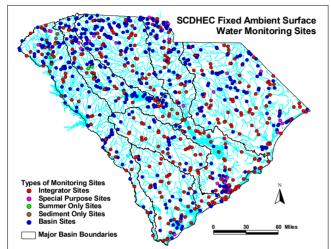


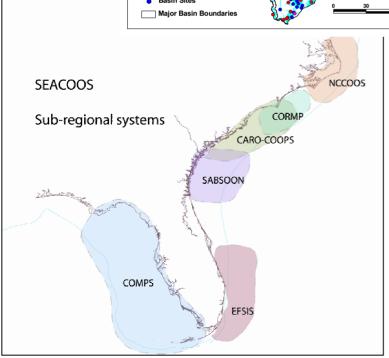
Regional Coastal Ocean Observing Systems (RCOOS)

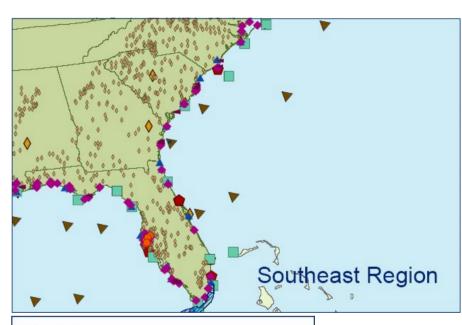
- The integrated assemblage of observing elements within a region
- Structured to implement the observing priorities of the Regional Association



Enhanced Integration







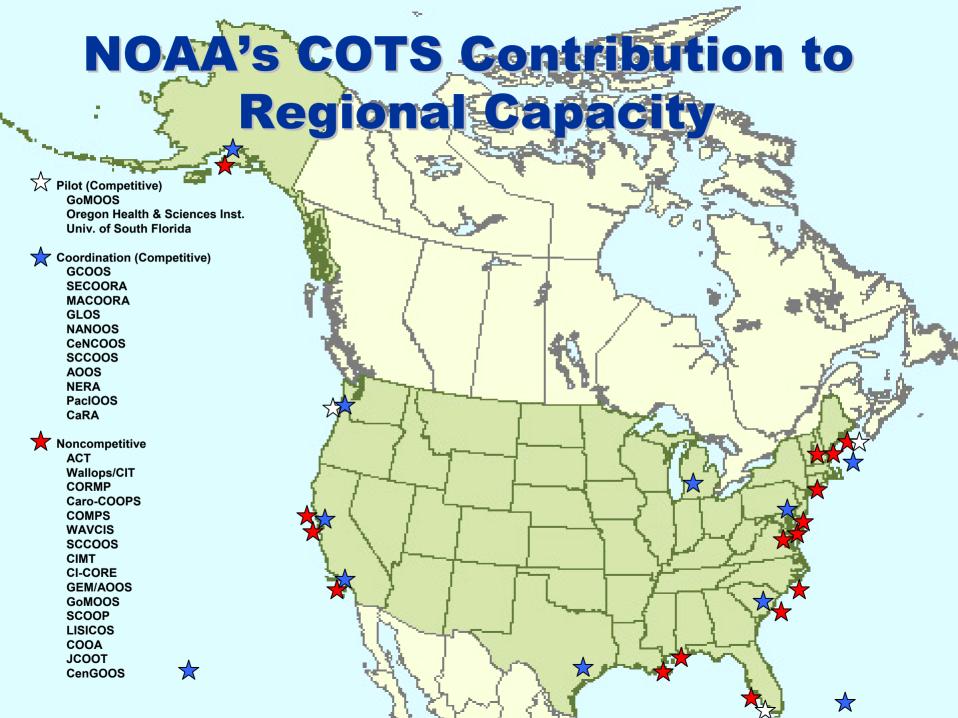
Legend

- National Data Buoy Center Moored Weather Buoys
- Physical Oceanographic Real Time System
- → National Estuarine Research Reserves
- National Status & Trends Mussel Watch
- National Water Level Observation Network
- National Data Buoy Center C-MAN Stations
- Continuously Operating Reference Stations
- Mational Marine Sanctuaries
- US Geological Survey Stream Gauge Network
- Corps of Engineers Wave Gauges

Coastal Observation Technology System (COTS)

Designed to further the development of integrated coastal ocean observing systems on a regional basis. COTS projects target two critical elements of developing regional capacity for coastal/ocean observations:

- Creating infrastructure (e.g., sensors, data management systems) and methodologies to collect, share, and integrate environmental data and create useful information products
- Developing organizational and governance structures for regional associations as components of the IOOS



Drivers

User-Driven Initiative: Getting from Data to Decisions

How do we go from data observations to informed science, management, business, and other decisions?

- Know what we need . . . priority issues this is the most important step – what are the requirements?
- Know what we have . . . current assets
- Fill in the gaps . . .
- Effectively and efficiently integrate data streams
- Develop information products and decisionsupport tools that include these data streams

CZM Requirements and IOOS

From survey of US coastal managers

Management Issues

- Land use
- Habitat change
- Environmental contamination
- Sediment management
- Nutrient enrichment
- Nonindigenous species
- Coastal hazards
- Ocean management
- Marine debris

Observations Needed

- Aerial and satellite imagery
- Sea level
- Dissolved oxygen
- Dissolved inorganic nutrients
- Phytoplankton species
- Organic matter
- Bathymetry/bottom type
- Currents
- Waves
- Zooplankton species
- Light penetration
- Winds

IOOS Coastal Component Priorities*

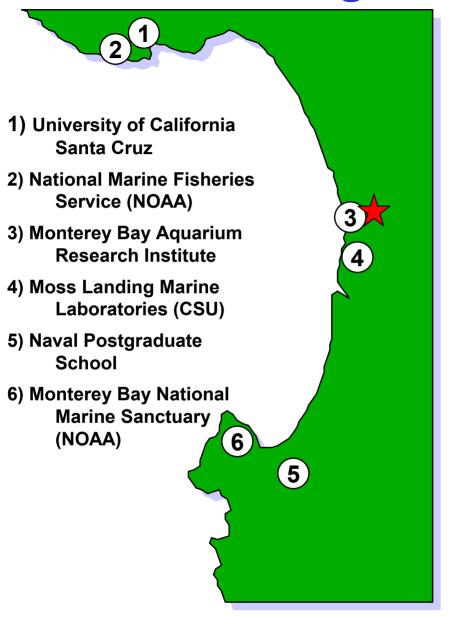
Develop an integrated approach to monitoring environmental quality (pelagic and benthic environments) and for assessing living resources (ecosystem-based management) to provide . . .

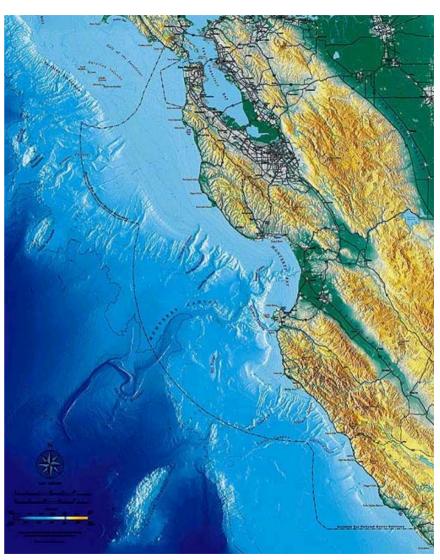
- 1. Surface and interior fields of dissolved inorganic nutrients, oxygen, chlorophyll-a, and macrozooplankton abundance
- 2. Extent and condition of benthic habitats
- 3. Abundance and distribution of LMRs (including protected species)
- 4. Land-sea freshwater flows and associated fluxes of sediments, nutrients, and contaminants

^{*} From 1st Annual IOOS Development Plan

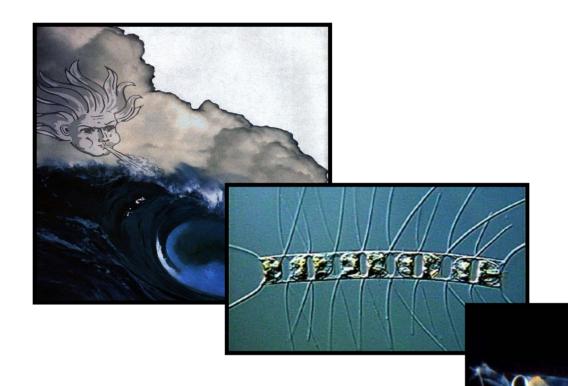
Applications

Center for Integrated Marine Technologies





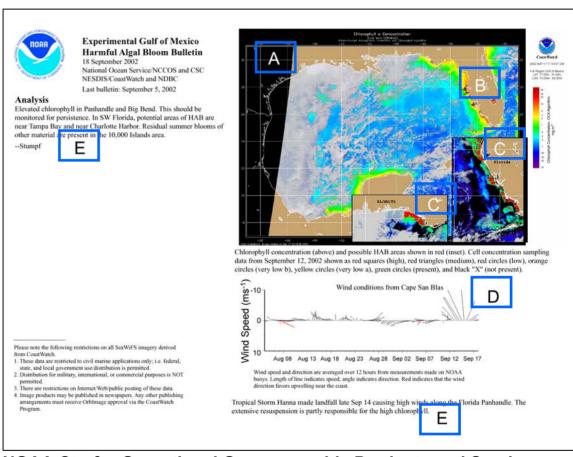
From Wind to Whales



Trophic links in the California coastal upwelling region

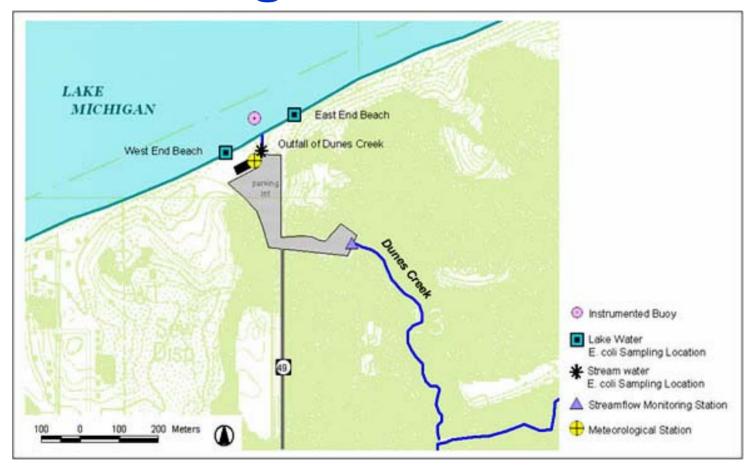
Harmful Algal Bloom Bulletin

- Notice of changing conditions
- Available within e-mail to coastal managers
- A SeaWiFS chlorophyll image
- **B** Last known position
- C Areas affected
- D Local winds
- E Data interpretation



NOAA Ctr. for Operational Oceanographic Products and Services NOAA Ctr. for Coastal Ocean Science NOAA CoastWatch NOAA Coastal Services Ctr.

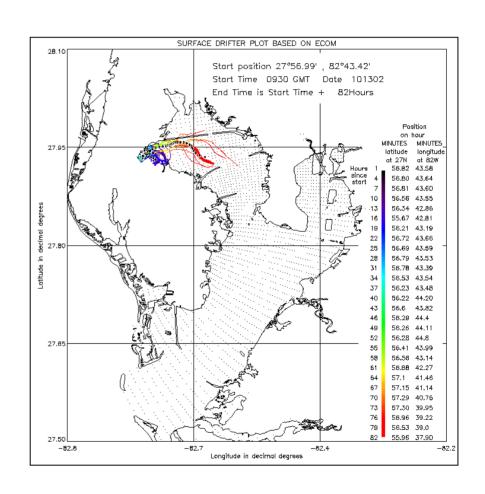
SwimCast: High Tech Monitoring of Illinois Beaches



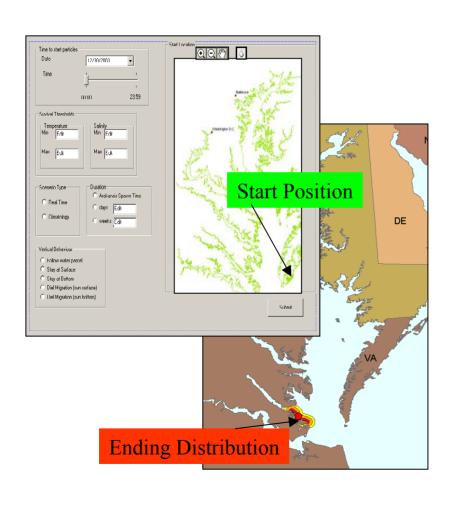
Location map showing instrumentation and sampling locations on Dunes Creek Beach, East End Beach, and West End Beach (IL)

Contaminant Spills

- Sewage overflow in Tampa Bay
- County Department of Health asked for spill trajectory
- Observations + model run identified potential impact
- Identified areas shut down for clean up



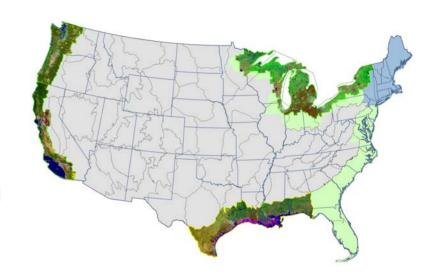
NOS Partnership Coastal Observation Demo Project Chesapeake Bay Oyster Larvae Tracking (CBOLT)



- NOS working with NOAA Chesapeake Bay Office and other local partners
- Requirements process: siting questions regarding exotic oysters
- Enhanced observations (NOAA and academic)
- Data drives 3-D hydrodynamic model
- User inputs parameters
- Tool delivers map of larval distribution
- User makes decision (MD, VA, and DE fish and coastal management agencies, NERRs)

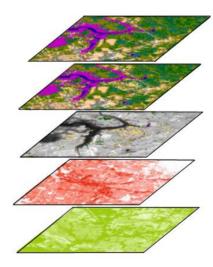
Coastal Change Analysis Program

- Standardized, accessible inputs
 - Based on 30 meter Landsat imagery
- Innovative, repeatable procedures
 - Accompanied by FGDC metadata
- Consistent national coverage
 - Coastal stewards of the National Land Cover Database (NLCD)
- Relevant, accurate products
 - 85% overall target accuracy



Land cover products in the Great Lakes:

- Land cover circa 2001
- Land cover circa 1996
- Change data (1996 to 2001)
- Percent impervious surface
- Percent canopy surface

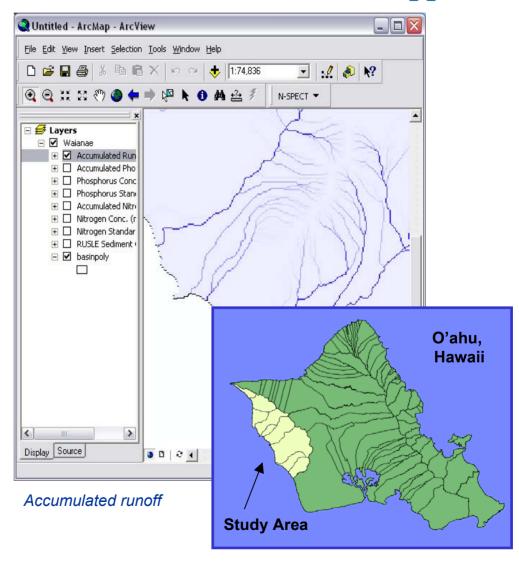


Pollution and Erosion

Decision Support

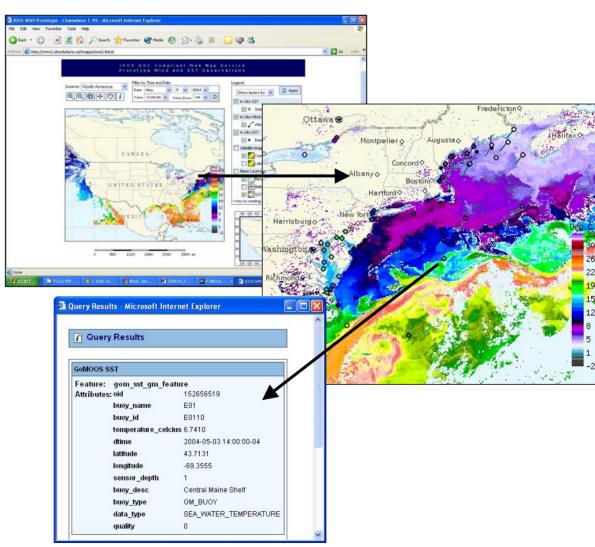
Nonpoint-Source Pollution and Erosion Comparison Tool (N-SPECT)

- Examines the relationship between land cover, nonpoint source pollution, erosion, and water quality
- ArcGIS extension
- Partner-identified needs:
 - 1. Estimate runoff
 - Where
 - How much
 - 2. Non-point pollution
 - 3. Erosion/sediments
- First deployment in Oahu, Hawaii



OpenIOOS Interoperability Test Bed (www.dev.openIOOS.org)

- Platform for testing coastal ocean observing systems data integration and interoperability
- Standards development and testing
- National data integration
- Regional applications



Seven IOOS Themes

- Predict climate change and effects
- Mitigate natural hazards
- Improve coastal waters operations
- Improve national security
- Reduce public health risks
- Protect ecosystems
- Sustain marine and freshwater resources



Value

- Acquire and disseminate data and information on past, present, and future states of oceans, coasts, and Great Lakes
- Integrate existing monitoring programs
- Enhance observations
- Increase data access
- Coordinate regionally, nationally, and globally
- Develop useful information products for society